

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Patent and Trademark Office Address: COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS Washington, D.C. 20231

	SERIAL NU	MBER	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR		ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	
	07/714	, 441	06/13/91	BURTON	L		
					EXAMINER		
					DAUS, D		
	 RUDOLE CONNOLI 		ITZ IVE. LODGE	& HUT7	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
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					DATE MAILED:	05/07/92	
			examiner in charge of AND TRADEMARKS	your application.			
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☐ This application has been examined ☐ Responsive to communication filed on ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐							
A shortened statutory period for response to this action is set to expire							
Part I THE FOLLOWING ATTACHMENT(S) ARE PART OF THIS ACTION:							
	1. ID, Notice of References Cited by Examiner, PTO-892.						
. :	3. Motice of Art Cited by Applicant, PTO-1449. 4. Notice of Informal Patent Application, Form PTO-152.						
Information on How to Effect Drawing Changes, PTO-1474. BUIMMARY OF ACTION							
	/	. –		20			
•	I. Claims_	1j5,	7-24,	32-41,43		are pending in the application.	
	. 0	f the above	o, claims		ere	withdrawn from consideration.	
1	L Cialma_					have been cancelled.	
:	L Claims_					are allowed.	
4	L [U] Claims_	<u>لارا</u>	<u>- 24, 3</u>	2-41		are rejected.	
	Claims_	5, 1	1,43	- 10-1 Head - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11 -		are objected to.	
- (L Claims_			are	subject to restrict	ion or election requirement.	
7	. This app	☐ This application has been filed with informal drawings under 37 C.F.R. 1.85 which are acceptable for examination purposes.					
				nse to this Office action.			
						•	
•				ave been received on le (see explanation or Notice re Patent Drawing,	Under 37 C PTO-948).	F.R. 1.84 these drawings	
10				sheet(s) of drawings, filed on miner (see explanation).	_ has (have) been	approved by the	
11	. 🗆 The prop	osed draw	ring correction, filed	on, has been 🔲 approx	red. 🗆 disappr	oved (see explanation).	
ti	Acknowl	edgment is	made of the claim	for priority under U.S.C. 119. The certified copy	has Deen re	celvBed ☐ not been received	
	☐ been	filled in pa	rent application, se	rial no; filed on _		·	
11				condition for allowance except for formal matter	rs, prosecution as	to the merits is closed in	
		min un	S Practice allog Ex	ham an articularly Separat Angel Variet			
14	L 🗌 Other		•		,		

EXAMINER'S ACTION

Serial No. 07/714,441

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Claims 1, 5, 7-24, 32-41 and 43 are in the case. Note claims 15, 16 appear duplicates.

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Applicant is advised the patent file remains unlocatable.

Claims 9, 11-14, 18-20, 24, 3-34, 38-41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first and second paragraphs, as the claimed invention is not described in such full, clear, concise and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to make and use the same, and/or for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Prior reasons 1, 2, 7, 8 and 10-11 are repeated and incorporated by reference:1, 2 (claims 9, 11 to 14). Hydroxyl substitution is retained in the noted claims,7, 8. Is "aryl" anthracene, perylene, etc. intended? Is Benzopyrene? (Its a carcinogen), "Aryl" is non-limiting as to number and configuration of rings. If the queried aryls are intended, its not apparent why their sources aren't provided; 10, 11. As drafted, reasons 10, 11 applied to claim 9 (number inadvertently left out of typed action) as well as claim 1. Amendment to claim 1 doesn't apply to overcome rejection of claim 9.

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

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Claims 1, 8 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b and g) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as obvious over Shepard '506.

Prior rejection is incorporated.

Applicants urges <u>Lalu</u> as rendering the reference less suggestive. In <u>Lalu</u> there was only utility as intermediate, Shepard generically teaches use, besides, intermediate, as antioxidant (col. 1, lines 30-33) clearly intended "organic material". Further <u>Lalu</u> is inconsistent with In re Magerlein 202 USPQ 473. Compositions with formula VI are contemplated by Shepard. <u>The Baranauckas</u> decision (108 USPQ 226) is very pertinent, that suggestion of halo, and exemplification of the adjacent halo, chloro, constituted an anticipation by narrow class. Shepard does teach antioxidant and other uses in lube oil, clearly an organic compositions.

Unlike Baranankas, Shepard discloses the same use.

Applicants read Shepard as excluding use in stabilizing organics. Col. 1 lines 14-26 disclose a genus overlapping VI, wherein the P substituted is halo or hydroxyl as "thus invention". Col. 1, line 30 states "phosphates of this invention may be used an [sic, in] antioxidants ..." (emphasis added).

Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b and g) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as obvious over Baranaucleas et al.

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Prior rejection is incorporated reference claim 8 is to a resin (organic material) containing a minor proportion of a halogenerated compound. F is one quarter (of the halogen) of that claim, and like <u>Baranauka's</u> the halo adjacent to that exemplified. The claim 9 range embraces those instantly recited (in dependent claims).

The Gatto declaration has been considered. The conclusion is that chloro analogs are too unstable for "polymers" as antioxidant. Claims 8+ aren't limited to polymers; showing isn't commensurate. Reference teaches same/similar range in resin (polymer).

Applicants urge reference discloses 5-15%, but claim 9 is to 0.2 to 13%. Moreover, instant claim 8 recites no range. It appears logically inconsistent to urge reference claims be limited to examples, while presenting a claim of 8's scope.

With respect to urged non-enablement, many of the journal references applicant provided are relied to provided enablement. In re Samour, 197 USPQ 1.

Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b and g) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as obvious over Spivak '207.

Prior rejection is incorporated.

Claim 11 therein is to oxidative stabilizers for organic polymers, (a part of organic material). It is narrower in that

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aspect, while broader in that all halogens are embraced. It appears inconsistent of urge Spivak be read as limited to disclosure, examples, While urging claim 8 scope.

Applicants rely on <u>Taborsky's</u> reference limited definitions, as some how beign Spivak's.col. 3, lines 65-6 uses "such as" which is <u>not</u> a term of limitation. <u>Taborsky</u> is less controlling than <u>Baranauckas</u>.

Claims 8-23, 32-41 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-14 of U.S. Patent No. 4,867,907. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the patent claim compositions are intended to be mixed/sprayed into organic compositions.

Instant specification paragraph bridging pages 3-14, admit the mixing and spraying operations are well known.

Patented compositions are closer to 1 or 8 than instant claim 1 is to instant claims 8+.

<u>Broat</u> was based on his having filed before Public Law 98-627 (1984) provided relief (permitting all claims in a single application).

Borah, like Braat involved mechanical combinations and Kaplan involved process conditions, not involved herein. In re ChristMan 53 USPQ 634, In re Higgins 152 USPQ 103 are more in

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point.

Claims 1 and 8-9 admit/evidence that mixing/spraying are the same inventive concept. So also is the composition for spraying/mixing of \$907. Applicants urge water is not mentioned. But water is the cheapest "volatile solvent" and the only one not requiring solvent recovery.

The obviousness-type double patenting rejection is a judicially established doctrine based upon public policy and is primarily intended to prevent prolongation of the patent term by prohibiting claims in a second patent not patentably distinct from claims in a first patent. In re Vogel, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970). A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 C.F.R. § 1.321(b) would overcome an actual or provisional rejection on this ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 C.F.R. § 1.78(d).

Claims 5, 7 43 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 C.F.R. § 1.136(a).

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR RESPONSE TO THIS FINAL ACTION IS SET TO EXPIRE THREE MONTHS FROM THE DATE OF THIS ACTION. IN THE EVENT A FIRST RESPONSE IS FILED WITHIN TWO MONTHS OF THE MAILING DATE OF THIS FINAL ACTION AND THE ADVISORY ACTION IS NOT MAILED UNTIL AFTER THE END OF THE THREE-MONTH SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD, THEN THE SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD WILL EXPIRE ON THE DATE THE ADVISORY ACTION IS MAILED, AND ANY EXTENSION FEE PURSUANT TO 37 C.F.R. § 1.136(a) WILL BE CALCULATED FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THE ADVISORY ACTION. IN NO EVENT WILL THE STATUTORY PERIOD FOR RESPONSE EXPIRE LATER THAN SIX MONTHS FROM THE DATE OF THIS FINAL ACTION.

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to D. Daus whose telephone number is (703) 308-4720.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-1235.

DONALD G. DAUS EXAMINER GROUP ART HERE

GROUP ABT UNIT 122

Daus:st May 06, 1992

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